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Honolulu Star-Bulletin

COMPARISON OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL REPORTS SHOWS SPIRIT IS DIFFERENT

One Administration Emphasizes Industrial Output; the other, Influence of Character of Inmates—Cottage System Proves Beneficial at Girls' School; Supt. Tucker Finds Chains "Very Effective"

Fundamental difference in conception of the functions of reform schools appears in the last reports of Superintendent H. M. Tucker of the Boys' Industrial School, Waialeale, and Miss Sadie C. Sterritt, superintendent of the Girls' Industrial School, Honolulu.

In his report Superintendent Tucker lays stress on the industrial work at the school with scarcely a word on the humanitarian and citizenship side. Miss Sterritt's report emphasizes the attempt made to influence the girls to useful, upright, honorable lives.

On behalf of Superintendent Tucker, his friends say that he has wished to do more for the boys at Waialeale, but that the legislature has not appropriated enough money. It is also declared that he has been carrying far too heavy a burden and had far too small a staff.

His report is reprinted verbatim below, from the last biennial report of the superintendent of public instruction for the biennial period ending December 31, 1914.

"The following table shows the cost of maintenance:

	1912-13	1913-14
Cost per boy per year	\$162.04	\$170.27
Cost per boy per day	.459	.467
Earnings	\$122.84	\$201.91

"As will be seen from the above, the cost per boy per day has increased eight and one-half cents over the year 1912. The daily attendance has fallen from 157.75 to 128.52. With this decrease the number of assistants necessary remains the same. The amount of the salaries would be practically the same with 100 boys as 200.

"Beginning July, 1913, the fuel oil for running pumps, washing machine, pot machine, etc., has been charged to maintenance and not to the cane account as formerly. Beef advanced from 11 cents per pound in 1911 to 14 cents in 1914. Coal has advanced from six and one-half to 10 1/2 dollars per ton. All these items tend to raise the cost per boy.

The Work.

"Our crop of cane, consisting of 1149.79 tons, was harvested in the spring of 1913 and brought us \$4308.71, gross. Cane planting was discontinued after this crop on account of tariff reform, which promises free sugar next year. If this does not materialize we can then plant to cane again. The fields have not been hurt by this rest, as they have had other crops upon them which will help the cane. However, if we are to renege in the cane raising then we shall either have to enlarge our present farm or build it and give it more of a fall so that we may get more water on the cane, as all the cane grown here has suffered more or less from the lack of water, the boys neglecting the irrigating. By assigning a certain number of boys to the fields when the cane is planted and keeping them at the same work until the cane is harvested, I believe better results would be obtained

if the boys were given a certain percentage of the earnings. The source of our water supply, the pond fed by fresh water springs, must be cleaned out in order to remove the liquid mud which is now covering the springs to a depth of from two to three feet. This can be accomplished by means of a gas engine coupled to a centrifugal pump. This mud could be used for filling the surrounding taro patches.

"The sewing department has made the following articles in the past 12 months, besides doing nearly all the patching: Blue denim work shirts 348; blue denim work pants, 299; pajama shirts, 372; pajama pants, 249; sheets, 32; pillow cases, 43; towels, 97; bed canvases, 16.

The following crops have been raised:

	Acres	Amount	Value
Taro	23	459,892 lbs.	\$499.35
Bananas	2	1,792 B.	\$36.50
Papayas	1 1/2	17,635 lbs.	\$33.64
Sweet Potatoes	15	9,490 lbs.	\$14.44
Beans	4	6,527 lbs.	\$32.35
Other Veg.	1	10,084 lbs.	\$100.84
Corn	2	2,400 lbs.	\$27.50
Alfalfa	5	101,570 lbs.	\$111.47
Other Grass	3	102,370 lbs.	\$109.80
Sorghum	10	153,370 lbs.	\$293.80
Pines	23 1/2	48,125 lbs.	\$369.90
Onions	2	8,135 lbs.	\$284.73
Cane	30	1,149,790 lbs.	\$4183.97

Beef \$13,090.38
Pork \$356.40

"The dairy has produced 20,356 gallons milk and 3727 pounds butter, with a combined value of \$9633.20. The chickens have laid 530 dozen eggs, valued at \$212. We have sold the following:

Butter, 3362 lbs.	\$1339.91
Cream, 357 quarts	\$285.40
Potatoes, 357 quarts	\$357.80
Pigs	\$27.27
	\$2410.38

"The taro patches have been extended until we are now producing enough taro to more than provide the school with the necessary food. Customers in Kahuku, Waialeale and Wailua practically pay for the operation of the pot machine which was installed in January of this year at a cost of \$33.97.

"The onion culture on the mauka lands was practically a failure on account of the high winds and lack of rain. Last year we planted on the low land, but had only fair success as the onions did not "bottom" in time to catch the high prices. We sold \$74.80 worth through the Territorial Marketing Division. This year we planted two acres on the lowland, but the crop was killed by a salt wind which blew for several days. Have replanted and hope that we shall make a success of it. I believe that if this plot of land were piped so as to be able to sprinkle when necessary, we should get a yield of at least 600 crates.

"The cultivation of cotton has ceased on account of the boll weevil. Sweet potatoes have been attacked repeatedly by the stem borer and the leaf miner that we have given up the cultivation. Kaffir corn gives a good yield, but it is not as good for feed as the sorghum, as the milk yield immediately falls off when we use it. We planted three-fourths of an acre to the earnings of the school in new buildings, equipment, repairs, cattle etc. With the earnings of the past cowpans, expecting to sell the seed, but have not been successful, disposing of only two bags of the 20 raised on the above land. In addition to the seed, valued at five cents per pound, we took off several tons of fine cow feed. If there were a market for this seed this would be a fine crop for this district.

"By means of exchanges the territory now owns the kuleanas formerly in possession of Messrs. Andrew Adams, W. R. Castle and William Henry. Every effort should be made to obtain possession of all the remaining, as they would make valuable additions to our taro patches.

"Our most urgent needs are new buildings, consisting of engine house, pot house, laundry, carpenter and blacksmith shops, all under one roof, as it is almost impossible for one man to supervise the work going on in three or four different buildings situated some distance apart. This building can probably be built and equipped for \$9000. We also need good cow hogs, a hospital, and a teachers' cottage.

"In looking over my dairy record I find that for the past year we have milked an average of 214 cows per day, with a weekly output of \$9.17 per cow. The College of Hawaii's cows give nearly twice as much as practically the same cost. Our average production for the past two years has been 3099 lbs. per cow, with one cow going over the 5000-lb. mark. This cow is practically the only one in the herd which has paid for her feed and care. Fifteen hundred dollars invested in eight or 10 fine cows would give us the foundation of a good herd. Our feed bill would be cut nearly in two and the boys would get more milk.

"I am also asking for money to buy pure-bred hogs and a boar, as I believe there is as much money to be made from them as in any other industry, excepting sugar, provided a cheap feed can be raised for them. "Alfalfa can be raised here easily and that crop alone will raise hogs exceeding toward the last, when they should receive some corn or other fat-producing feed. By reducing the number of cows fed we should have many tons of alfalfa for hogs. In answer to the question, "Is this school self-supporting or can it be made so?" I would say that, after four years' experience here, I believe it can be made nearly, if not entirely, so. In order to do this our entire efforts must be directed in one direction, namely, the production of a cheap feed for the hogs. This Territory has never, to my knowledge, raised enough hogs to supply the demand, and there is no reason why the school should not go into the business and make a success of it. We now have several acres of kaffir

corn and sorghum under cultivation. This same land will grow a good crop of alfalfa, and as each acre is supposed to raise 10 hogs so that they are ready for the market in about 10 months at about 250 pounds, we should make a fine profit from the land. By investing in 25 head of pure bred Berkshire brood sows, in 18 months we should be able to dispose of from 200 to 250 fine hogs at \$25 per head and have on hand 175 head, including the original herd.

"The general health of the boys has been very good, there having been only a few boys confined to the hospital at any time. The cases included two broken legs, two fingers amputated, and countless cuts and bruises. One boy was sent to the Kailahi Receiving Station, but has since been discharged. One boy died at Leahi Home from tuberculosis, another died at sea from tuberculosis, another died at sea from the same disease. Another was sent to Leahi Home suffering from tuberculosis of the spine, and I am more than pleased to report that he is almost cured.

"To the Honolulu Lodge No. 616, B. P. O. E., we are indebted for another baseball outfit and basket-ball; to the Bergstrom Music Company for records for the phonograph donated last year by an unknown party. Different people have sent books and magazines, so that it is not all work and no play here.

Number of boys enrolled

January, 1913 143

Number of boys released

since January 1, 1913 . . . 107

Number of boys released

and returned for 2nd term . . 12

Number of boys paroled . . . 112

Number of boys released

at expiration of term . . . 12

Number of boys sent to

hospital 3

Number of boys sent to

leahai 2

Number of boys sent to

asylum 1

Number of boys escaped

and at large 3 134

Number of escapes 66

Number of boys enrolled

December 31, 1914 123

Commitments by counties:

Honolulu 96

Hawaii 2

Mau 9

Kauai 3

123

Chains Are Used.

"The number of escapes during this period is more than double the escapes during the last period. Some of them might have been prevented, but I think that most of them have been successful on account of better organization and planning among the boys. They have discovered that one person can be in only one place at a time, and have taken advantage of the fact. The escapes and attempted escapes became so regular that it was finally decided to use a method which I do not like, but which has been very effective, namely, two anklets made of 1-8 in. by 1 inch iron, connected by small chains, the whole affair weighing less than two pounds. After wearing this for a few weeks a boy usually begs to have it taken off and promises to behave, but does not always live up to his promise.

"I would respectfully recommend that the next legislature be asked to enact some measure making it compulsory upon all concerned to spend two years we could have bought a fine herd of cattle, or a new gas engine, or a teachers' cottage, or a new boiler to replace the one now in use. This last must be attended to as soon as possible or we shall have an accident which may kill or maim some of the boys."

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

By Miss S. C. Sterritt.

I herewith submit my biennial report for the two years ending December 31, 1914:

	1913	1914
Number of girls in the school December 31	77	88
Number of girls on parole December 31	22	26
Number of girls received during the year	40	37
Number of girls released during the year	31	22
Number committed from—		
County of Hawaii	3	4
County of Maui	4	6
County of Oahu	33	32
County of Kauai	0	1
Highest number in attendance	78	91
Lowest number in attendance	63	75
Average daily attendance	70	83
Aggregate daily attendance	25,550	30,295

"In the summer of 1913 the Girls' Industrial School was moved from its old quarters on King Street to the new buildings in Moiliili. This change from the old to the new and more modern system has been a decided benefit to the girls.

cottages, each family having its house-mother and assistant. The young girls and the dependents are kept entirely apart from the wayward, thus reducing contamination to the minimum. The great advantage of home training and of association with good women in these homes, will no doubt have a lasting effect on the girls, and thus the school will be of greater service to the community.

"From the receiving to the Honor cottage the girl must work her way before she can hope for parole, thus the incentive for right living is created.

"The growth of the school has been so rapid that in 1914 we found it necessary to build a dormitory cottage; although this accommodates 29 girls, it is now full, and we have three more than we have room for. These sleep in the hallways.

"To provide for the increase during the next two years, it will be necessary to build another cottage as soon as money is available. The school building is too small, as we already have 88 girls (January 1, 1915), and have room for only 80 desks. Our laundry classes and sewing classes have also outgrown their quarters. To accommodate the increase in these departments, we need two rooms built on to the school building.

"In 1914, Mr. Tucker, the land commissioner, turned over to us a valuable piece of banana land. On this we are able to raise all the bananas for our use. We have increased our live stock so we now have three cows, two heifers, and two young calves. We have about one and one-half acres in fodder; and this will be increased as the land is cleared. We raise the greater part of our vegetables, the girls doing the work, and thereby earning a twofold lesson—that of agriculture, and home economics—and enjoying the fruits of their labor in a more varied diet.

"Mr. Tucker of the Boys' Industrial Home donated a pig, from which we hope to raise our pork in the future. Sheriff Jarrett contributed a mule, which he says is "old enough to vote," but it answers our purposes nicely, plowing the land and mowing the lawns.

"Father Valentin visits the school each week and instructs his communicants. All the girls attend the Protestant church on Sunday.

Music is encouraged.

"During the school year 1913-1914 Miss Wills gave lessons in vocal music, and Miss Adams in physical culture. This was enjoyed by all. We very much desire that this work be taken up again in the near future. Our present corps of workers is efficient, and ever ready to lend assistance in the many problems that naturally arise in an institution of this kind. Only through cooperation can the best results be obtained.

"The general health of the school is good. During the past two years we have had to send several girls to the hospital for minor operations, and four for appendicitis. All these have made a good recovery. One girl, sent into the hospital suffering from typhoid fever, developed tuberculosis and was sent to Leahi Home, where she succumbed to the disease. We are indebted to the Children's Hospital, also to the physicians in charge of our cases, as this work has been done for us gratuitously.

"Our academic work ranges from the receiving class to the seventh grade. The manual training consists of sewing, cooking, laundry, laundry weaving, rag rug weaving, lace making, and agriculture.

"In 1913 the sales from industrial work amounted to \$511.50, and in 1914 \$864.90. Half of this is deposited with the department."

AMERICAN RED CROSS FIRST IN RELIEF JOB

BERNE, Switzerland.—Deep appreciation of the participation of the United States in Red Cross work in the European war is expressed in the latest bulletin of the International Red Cross, which says American organizations everywhere have held first place among the foreign ambulances. During the first year of the war the United States sent to Europe 71 surgeons and physicians and 252 nurses. This staff worked in France, Belgium, Russia, Germany, Austria and Serbia.

"In Serbia," the bulletin says, "the American Red Cross contributed most effectively to the extirpation of the epidemic of typhus fever." The total expenses of the American ambulances during the first year of the war amounted to \$1,460,306.

PROFITING AT BRIDGEPORT.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Between 20,000 and 25,000 workmen in and around this city have received an average increase of 20 per cent in wages as a result of war orders, and practically in some lines have received even greater increases, and some firms pay bonuses to those working on the night shifts.

Terrible Ita



Scenes of latest found valuable to Italy-Austrian front.

Italy's slow successes at front are won at great cost. Karl H. von Wiegand, one of the most experienced of the World. In a recent article was given the unusual printing of the Austrian lines, Goeritz, better known here, Goeritz lies on the upper corner of a triangular the Isonzo running along or west angle at the Podgora, which is between 1000 feet high. North Sabotino rises to a height Eastward San Marco heights come to the edge Seven kilometers south of of Monte San Minchele, ward is the big Isonzo rich, productive, veritable in the possession of the Goeritz is a well-known acropolis of northern population of 30,000, children, of whom about 10, here. For several months had a spectacle day in which many Americans pay \$100 to witness one Sees Battle from Heights. Arras and Ypres do because here the confluence river, in the valley and

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